

to know whether or not "John Lawson, John Dickson, or John Thompson," was a person of good repute—whether he had a character for veracity, or no character at all—whether he was a man of fixed principles, or one who was ready to change under any and every circumstance that seemed to favour his own particular interest the most—before his opinions could be adopted as the basis of sound conclusions upon any subject he thought proper to discuss. Let us suppose an improbable or impossible case by way of illustration:—Mr. Lawson, for example, is employed to defend an individual who stands accused of robbery, or any other misdemeanour; he does not appear in *propria persona*, but puts on some sort of an invisible gown, or he borrows the aid of the patron of lawyers, and by some cunning device or enchantment, effectually conceals his person, name and character, from the eyes of Judge, Jury, Bar and Public. He thunders away against the accusers of his client—calls them dishonest knaves, and the witnesses for the prosecution sworn wretches;—he paints the character of his client in the most glowing colours—he searches the realms of fancy for rhetorical flowers, and strains his inventive faculties for facts which he does not prove. What impression would such a defence leave upon the minds of the Jury? "All that we have heard is very plausible, very pretty, and may be very true," they would exclaim, "but we cannot suffer our judgment to be swayed by the unsupported assertions of one who is either afraid or ashamed to make himself known to us. He may be a person of notoriously bad character, and conducts his defence in *cognito*, in order that the case of the client may not be damaged by the known wiles of the advocate." Juries are not immaculate,—association has its evil influences on their minds as well as on those of other people.

When Mr. Lawson complains of being dragged before the public for firing his shots in ambuscade at the majority of the House of Assembly, we are reminded of those savage conflicts with the details of which American history abounds, and picture in our imagination the ruthless Indian skulking behind a tree, to let fly his envenomed arrow on the foe. Is Mr. Lawson really anxious to pursue this species of warfare?

We are charitable enough to forget and forgive Mr. Lawson's unwarrantable aspersion, that our conduct towards him has been "disgracefully atrocious," for there is abundant evidence in his letter, that we touched him on the raw, and that he penned it under painfully irritated feelings. We have another reason for proclaiming a general amnesty in his behalf, and that is, that he confirms our opinion of his conduct, by pleading guilty to the "soft impeachment" of having changed his views relatively to the conduct and principles of the majority of the Assembly, in the short space of a week, when his services were about being dispensed with by the proprietor of the *Review*, and his talents were once more in the market. In conclusion we beg to say, that to us it appears as rather damaging to the reputation of an old stager like Mr. Lawson—versed in human character, and thoroughly acquainted with those who constitute the majority of the House of Assembly—to have to confess that the judg-

ment which he pronounced one week was entirely erroneous the next—that a party whose proceedings he had closely watched, and declared to be deserving of the highest praise on one day, could only be regarded on the next as a selfish and mercenary cabal, leagued together to ruin the public interests, and to advance their private ones. For the honour of our kind let us hope that the progress of political demoralization has nowhere been so general and rapid; and that the Lawsonian logic will fail to convince any one, that 16 or 17 members of Parliament became instantaneously corrupt; whilst the editor of the *Gazette*, blushing for the boyish credulity under which he pretends to have slept, roused himself up, flung his arms heavenward, and thanked God he was so pure.

As a proof of Mr. Lawson's regard for facts, we may instance his assertion in the letter under consideration, that the Assembly passed the Appropriation Bill solely for the purpose of giving to themselves £30 each, and to the Speaker £50. We have been under the impression that the sum voted to each member was £25, and to the Speaker £50. If Mr. Lawson will, however, prove his assertion, we shall seek to obtain the balance.

One week later from Europe.

THE Steamer *Rose* arrived early on Thursday with the Mails for this Island, including an English Mail, which reached Halifax unexpectedly on Monday last by the R. M. Steamship *Asia*—the noble vessel having made the voyage in the remarkably short space of 8½ days.

We give below the most interesting extracts we can glean.

It is refreshing to note how the Austrian Butcher, and flogger of women—the brutal Haynau—was made to know the intense and passionate detestation which his atrocities have awakened in the seemingly callous heart of London draymen and labourers.

DESPERATE ATTACK UPON GENERAL HAYNAU IN LONDON.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 12 o'clock, three Foreigners, one of whom wore long mustachios, presented themselves at the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Co. for the purpose of inspecting the establishment. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed a yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitor's book the clerks discovered that one of the visitors was no other than General Haynau, the late commander of the Austrian forces during the Hungarian war. It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes, and before the general and his companions had crossed the yard nearly all the labourers and draymen were out with brooms and dirt, shouting out, 'Down with the Austrian butcher,' and other epithets of rather an alarming nature to the general. He was soon covered with dirt, and perceiving some of the men about to attack him ran into the street to Bankside, followed by a large mob, consisting of the brewers' men, coal heavers, and others, armed with all sorts of weapons, with which they belaboured the general. He ran in a frantic manner along Bankside until he came to George public-house, when forcing the doors open he rushed in and proceeded up stairs into one of the bedrooms, to the utter astonishment of Mrs. Benfield the landlady, who soon discovered his name and the reason of his entering her house. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to do for the 'Austrian butcher,' but fortunately for him the house

is very old fashioned and contains a vast number of doors, which were all forced open except that of the room in which the general was concealed. The mob increased at that time to several hundreds, and Mrs. Benfield became alarmed about her own property as well as the general's life. She accordingly despatched a messenger to the Southwark police station for the assistance of the police, and in a short time Inspector Squires arrived at the *George* with a number of police, and with great difficulty dispersed the mob and got the general out of the house. A police galley was at the wharf at the time, into which he was taken and rowed towards Somerset-house amidst the shouts and execrations of the mob. Messrs. Barclay are very indignant at the conduct of the men, and no doubt a strict inquiry will be entered into respecting the origin of the attack.—*Times*.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It is stated (says the *Patrie*) that the wire of the submarine telegraph between France and England is broken.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* has the following:—

In the absence of political news, public curiosity has been much excited by the paragraph in the papers relative to the submarine electric telegraph, which would seem to imply that the experiment had turned out a failure. I am authorised to say that there is little or no foundation for the statement in question. Whether the wire which has been laid down for the sake of testing the experiment may have suffered any injury or no, does not, I am assured signify in the slightest degree. The company were bound by their contract to have the experiment made by the first of September, as the condition of the concession by the government. As the time pressed hard they could only lay down one wire, and that not so well covered as might have been desired—the essential point, however, has been gained. A communication has been effected within the prescribed time, and the concession is secured. Now understand that several lines will be laid down, so that should one break there will be others by which to work.

SIR C. NAPIER.—Major General W. Napier, in a letter to the *Times*, states that it is true that his brother Sir C. Napier has tendered the resignation of his command in India, "on account of a difference between him and Lord Dalhousie; but it is not true that this difference arose about barrack building—or from any desire to make war—or because he disbanded the 66th Regiment—or that his language was intemperate and unbecoming—or that he resigned peevishly. The real cause of that step was a difference between him and the Governor General on a vital point of public interest, accompanied by circumstances which rendered it imperative upon Sir Charles Napier to resign the high office conferred on him by his sovereign."

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.—We have reason to believe that a circular will shortly be issued by the Colonial Secretary to the several Colonial Governments, to the effect that in future each colony must support its own military establishment, or the authorities at home will deem it expedient to withdraw their protective force.

The Australian Colonies are in a state of mutiny, if the accounts which have come to hand during the last few days are to be credited. They desire to serve their connection with the mother country, and are so fully impressed with the injustice of which they have been the victims, that nothing short of cutting the cable can meet their wants and wishes.

The Sardinian Government has just presented Mr. E. A. Wood, a young Gentleman only eighteen years of age, with a splendid gold medal, for courageously taking command of a Sardinian Brig from the Brazils to Genoa, when met at sea with captain and mate dead, and several of the crew dead and dying, from the yellow fever raging on board, and safely navigating her to Gibraltar,

upwards of 1000 miles, and thence to Genoa.

An equestrian statue of the Queen is about to be erected in Glasgow,—the first equestrian statue of a woman in Great Britain.

It is said that Turner the eminent painter, who is reported for the vacant chairmanship of the Royal Academy, has realised not less than £500,000 by his brush.

IRELAND.

The *Cork Constitution* says that last week a poor woman, at Cloyne, bought a hake for twopence-half-penny, and on cleaning the fish found a purse containing a sovereign in the stomach.

Several Scotch farmers are settling in Ireland. Others are to follow the example.

The present convent property in Ireland is stated to be worth upwards of £700,000.

Dr. Burns, Roman Catholic Bishop of Arkansas, now in Dublin, is about to return to the United States, accompanied by 600 substantial farmers and a Roman Catholic clergyman from Wexford.

Of the subscription of £3200 by the Austrian Government to the poor of Ireland, £1200 has been allocated to the province of Munster, £1200 to Connaught, and £800 between Leinster and Ulster.

The Dublin papers announce the death of Admiral Robert Dudley Oliver, from paralysis, at the age of 83.

The judges in Ireland are to be reduced from twelve to nine. The reduction is to be effected by not filling up the death vacancies.

A medical gentleman at Liverpool has compromised an action of damages for breach of promise of marriage to a lady in Armagh for £1500. Her brother is a merchant at Liverpool, where she met the doctor.

The Steamer *Rose* left Charlottetown on Tuesday last on a pleasure trip for Pictou, and returned the same evening, bringing intelligence of the arrival of the English Steamer at Halifax on the day previous. A party of about fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen, among whom was the Hon. S. Cunard, visited their friends at Pictou on this occasion.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend in Sacramento for files of California papers as late as the 31st July. These contain highly interesting reports of the Mining operations in that region, from which we shall endeavour to give extracts in succeeding numbers.

PASSENGERS.

In the Steamer *Rose* from Pictou on Thursday the 9th.—Hon. Chief Justice Jarvis, Mr. Clement, and eight in the steerage.

SHIP NEWS.

ENTERED.

Sept. 17—Roy Roy, Turnbull, Pugwash; limestone. Jane, Crane, Bay Verte; deals. Trial, Gerrior, Mirimichi; grindstones, shingles, &c. 18—Sovereign, Hayden, Richibucto; deals. Four Brothers, Boutin, Sydney; coal. 19th—Shelmutt, Halifax; goods. Arctic, McKay, Sydney; coal. Fancy, McMillan, Liverpool, goods to James Peake.

CLEARED.

Sept. 17—Schr. Caledonia, Welsh, Bay Verte; bal. Sassaaban, Green Sydney; bal. 18—Rob Roy, Turnbull, Pictou; do. 19—Schr. Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou; goods. Brothers, McRae, Bathurst; bal. Jane, Crane, Bay Verte; bal. Vine, Campbell, Miramichi; bal. Unicorn, Mutch, Sydney; 50,000 shingles.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

SHIELDS, Aug. 30—Louis, APPELBORE Sept. 1—Island Lady, SPORRS—Edward Prince Edward Island to Liverpool, 9th Aug. lat 45, long 54. Prince of Wales, for Quebec, 27th August, lat 51, longitude 8.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—Loading—Mary Ann, for Charlottetown. Edward Kenny, for Georgetown.

Accounts from the Straits of Canoe give very disastrous news to the effect of the late gales.